

323 villages as against 914 attacks with 495 deaths reported from 2 cities, 11 towns and 134 villages during the year. The infection was heavy in Mysorë District.

1015. Cyanofumigation was undertaken in 4 cities, 17 towns and 300 villages, treating 153,209 houses as against 1,40,655 houses in 2 cities, 10 towns and 235 villages in the previous year.

(iii) Vaccination.

1016. As a preventive measure, 1,115,317 anti-small-pox vaccinations were performed, of which 316,561 were primary and 798,756 re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 3,213.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

1017. During the year, streptomycin-treated vaccine lymph was issued for mass use in view of high purity and lowered cost of production. Only buffalo and cow calves were made use of for the manufacture of vaccine lymph as in previous years.

1018. There was an increase in the demand for vaccine lymph, not only from within the State, but also from outside.

1019. The demand for vaccine lymph was met in full. In February 1951, a total of 2.25 lakhs of doses of vaccine at a cost of Rs. 13,500 was supplied to Madras State, and to Coorg State from September onwards 9,360 doses of vaccine at a cost of Rs. 601 were supplied.

1020. Purified and bacteriologically tested lymph samples found fit for use were tried on 1,126 children in the Model Range.

1021. Vaccine lymph enough for 1,567,190 cases was issued during the year, excluding the quantity used clinically at the institute and that used for vaccination in the Model Range.

1022. The usual course of lecture demonstrations in vaccination work was delivered to the final M.B.B.S. and L.M.P. students of the Medical College and Medical School, respectively. The students of the Health Inspectors' training class of the Department and the pupil compounders of the Mysore Medical Department were also given the necessary training in vaccination work.